

## The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,  
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## GRAND MASS MEETING!

Eight Thousand Persons of All Sexes and Color Present.

Senator Tipton, of Nebraska; Stockton, of New Jersey; Governor Walker, of Virginia; Col. Jas. W. Hinton, Gen. Olinthus and Gov. Vance speak!

THE PEOPLE AROUND—GREAT ENTHUSIASM—GREETING AND BROWN!

Extensive preparations had been perfected, and the Grand Mass Meeting well advertised, accordingly, early yesterday morning trains from all directions began to arrive and wagons, carts, and buggies, well freighted, came in one continued stream until the crowd swelled into the thousands, all eager to hear the great men who were advertised to be present.

Some little disappointment was evident, when it was known that Schurz, Blair and Doolittle were not present, but it rapidly passed away, when it became apparent that we had Statesmen from Nebraska, New Jersey, and Virginia, no less distinguished than those named. At 11 A. M., the large crowd gathered at the immense arbor, prepared for the purpose, on our Town Common. The stage was beautifully decorated with flags and banners, and in a conspicuous place appeared in bold characters, Peace! Peace! Peace!!

Greeley and Brown. The Nation's candidates. While on the outskirts of the arbor were seen the following characteristic mottoes: "The North and South, our country, United against Corruption. Constitutional Liberty and Equality to all, White and Colored. The stage and its surroundings were carefully inspected. Salutes were fired, and immediately afterwards the distinguished celebrities, preceded by a band and under the escort of a detachment of policemen and Carolina's honored representatives ascended the grand stand amid a roar of deafening cheers and shouts for Greeley and Brown, and the honored gentlemen who were to address us.

Quiet being restored, the band played a National air, after which Mr. R. H. Smith moved that Col. Thos. S. Kenan, be selected to preside over the meeting.

The following Vice-Presidents were then selected: Messrs. R. H. Smith, E. D. Hall, H. T. Clark, D. M. Barringer, Edward Conigland, T. J. Person, Jno. W. Durham, and R. B. Peedies.

On motion, all the members of the Press were requested to act as Secretaries.

Col. Kenan, in a few flattering remarks accepted the proffered honor.

Gen. D. M. Barringer, with a few patriotic sentiments by way of preface introduced to the audience the Hon. Thos. W. Tipton, Senator from Nebraska, who stepped forward, asking the indulgence of his hearers, by saying his voice was illly adapted to out door speaking. He spoke of the origin and birth of the Liberal Republican Party, dwelling upon the extravagance and usurpation of the Radicals. Said that when he was sent to the United States Senate he was as Radical as a man could be, to be healthy, but learning the system of legislation carried on there, he could but rebel.

Our limited time and space will not admit of an extended report, nor would we do the honored gentlemen the injustice of attempting to do justice to their efforts in the space at our command. In succeeding issues we may probably convey a better idea of the patriotic sentiment expressed and the manner in which they were received.

Senator Tipton spoke at length of the result of Radical rule throughout the South. He said he little thought when he started on his present career, from a Whig to a Republican, then to a Liberal, that he should shake hands with Senator Ransom on the same platform of principles. Here followed a hearty hand shaking, and amid loud cheers for Nebraska and its honored son, he bowed himself out. Music and salutes followed, shouts mingled with hearty cries of Peace and Constitutional Liberty, Greeley and Brown.

Senator Ransom then said that this was one of the greatest pleasures of his life, the honor of introducing one of America's favored sons, a statesman and a hero, Hon. Jno. P. Stockton of New Jersey.

Senator Stockton came forward and prefaced his remarks by saying that he had been a life long Democrat, and was as little the expectant of meeting the Honorable Senator from Nebraska on common ground, as he was with Senator Ransom.

He held his hearers spell bound with the magic of his impassioned eloquence, and when he was disposed to forego speaking, was greeted with cries of "Go on, go on!"

Each one of the speakers dwelt with fervor on the nomination of Greeley and Brown, saying the Democrats—and the Democrats of the South, had nominated them and should support them. He conjured the people to exercise their right of suffrage, now, or it might be irreversibly too late, as in view of another four years of tyranny, a monarchy might be foisted upon us.

Gen. Barringer, with appropriate words introduced Virginia's adopted son and Governor, Gilbert C. Walker, through whose agency Virginia has been partially redeemed from her ashes and her chains.

He stepped in front and pleaded embarrassment, particularly upon the very flattering introduction he had had. His spoke of the sympathy and kindly feelings between Virginia and North Carolina, and

of the determined efforts of both States to avert Centralization, and a desire to bring about a free and impartial administration of the Government and restoration to its pristine purity. After enjoying determined action on the part of the people, he concluded by altering the quotation a bit: "Strike for your lives, God and your native land!"

Senator Ransom then introduced another of Virginia's adopted sons, a native of North Carolina, distinguished alike in the field and forum, Col. Jas. W. Hinton, who spoke for some time in his happiest, strain, emphasizing the attention of his hearers.

Next followed the Honored Gen. Chingman, in one of his finest efforts while the year was most admirably brought up by Carolina's poet son, Ex-Gov. Z. B. Vance, who for one hour kept the audience in a maze of admiration, graduating between smiles and tears. His style was as usual, chaste, eloquent and mirth-inspiring.

Dinner was then announced and the crowd after fasting for several hours were sufficiently hungry to enjoy the catables, abundantly spread before them, with a gusto. The process of partaking passed off pleasantly and without particular incident.

One of the striking features of the tables was two large oxen, roasted whole, with the head, ears, and tail intact, standing alone on the table, one labeled Greeley, the other Brown. They greeted a deal of admiration and enquiry.

In the afternoon Messrs. Kenan, Person and Busbee were loudly called for at the Weldon Hotel, each of whom spoke for some time heartily echoing the sentiments of the previous speakers.

This has passed off one of the largest, grandest and most enthusiastic political meetings known in this section for many years, and long will the influence of today's proceedings have its effect on the people.

Once aroused, the people over the State as they were here to-day, and the brilliant success of Merrimon and Greeley is assured.—Roanoke News, 13th inst.

## Statistics of the Census.

Completion of the table of occupation—The number of persons engaged in every trade and line of business.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The "Tables of Occupation," which have just been completed at the Census Office, show that the number of persons pursuing gainful occupations on the first of June, 1870, was 12,605,923. Of these, 548,088 were males, and 181,143 females, from ten to fifteen years of age; 9,486,307 were males, and 1,594,959 females from sixteen to fifty-nine years; 635,041 males and 50,385 females sixty years and upwards. Of the total years, 9,802,038 were born in the United States; 836,502 in Germany; 949,164 in Ireland; 301,779 in England and Wales; 71,923 in Scotland; 109,681 in Sweden, Norway and Denmark; 58,197 in France; 189,307 in British America, and 46,300 in China and Japan.

Of the total number, 5,922,471 were engaged in agriculture; 2,707,421 in manufactures, mechanical, and mining pursuits; 1,191,238 in trade and transportation, and 2,684,793 were rendering personal and professional services.

Of the Germans returned, 224,561 were engaged in agriculture; 306,231 in manufactures, &amp;c.; 112,297 rendering personal or professional services—86,432 of the latter being classed as laborers and 42,866 as domestic servants.

Of the Irish returned, 138,425 were engaged in agriculture; 264,628 in manufactures, &amp;c.; 110,091 in trade and transportation; 425,617 rendering personal and professional services—of whom 229,199 were classed as laborers and 145,956 as domestic servants.

Of the English and Welsh returned, 77,172 were engaged in agriculture, 142,613 in manufactures, &amp;c.; 32,086 in trade and transportation, 48,889 in professional and personal services.

Of the Scotch returned, 17,850 were engaged in agriculture, 32,962 in manufactures, &amp;c., 8,440 in trade, &amp;c., 12,683 in personal and professional services.

Of the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians returned, 50,480 were engaged in agriculture, 21,283 in manufactures, 9,564 in trade, &amp;c., 29,354 rendering personal and professional services.

Of the natives of British America returned, 48,299 were engaged in agriculture, 76,457 in manufactures, 16,565 in trade and transportation, 48,003 in personal and professional services.

Of the Chinese and Japanese returned, 2,862 were engaged in agriculture, 21,702 in manufactures, &amp;c., 2,280 in trade and transportation, 19,484 in personal and professional services, 5,421 of the latter being classed as domestic servants, and 3,657 as laundresses and laundresses.

The largest number of persons returned as of any single specified occupation was under the head of plasters and farmers, 2,982,573 being reported. The number of farm laborers returned was 2,880,045. In addition to these classes there were returned under the general head of agriculture 137 apirists, 8,008 dairymen and women, 3,689 farm and plantation overseers, 1,110 florists, 31,798 gardeners and nurserymen, 2,238 stock drovers, 6,064 stock herders, 6,614 stock raisers, 876 turpentine farmers, 2,103 turpentine laborers, and 1,127 vine-growers.

Under the head of manufacturing and mechanical occupations there were returned 344,596 carpenters and joiners, 152,107 miners, 141,774 blacksmiths, 171,127 boot and shoemakers, 161,820 tailors, tailorssees, and seamstresses; 92,084 milliners, dress and mantua-makers; 56,123 painters and varnishers, 41,769 coopers, 44,364 carriage and wagon makers and trimmers, 32,817 harness and saddle-makers, 54,831 machinists, 39,710 brick and stone masons, 11,882 millers, 23,577 plasterers, 39,860 printers, 47,298 saw-mill hands, 26,670 brick and tile makers, 28,238 cigar makers, 27,680 bakers, 28,702 tanners, curriers and finishers of leather, 37,106 fish and oyster-men, 25,821 marble and stone cutters.

The number of persons returned as manufacturers was 42,905.

Operatives in cotton mills, 111,008; in woolen mills, 58,836; in mills and facto-

ries not specified, 41,619; in iron works of all kinds, 81,000; in tobacco factories, 11,985; in paper mills, 12,469.

Under the head of trade there were returned 228,386 traders and dealers of all kinds, in addition to 16,970 peddlers and 19,872 hucksters; 222,504 clerks in stores, in addition to 14,293 salesmen and women, 31,127 book-keepers and accountants, and also of 14,263 bar-keepers and tenders; 3,513.

Under the head of transportation there were returned 1,902 officials of railroad companies, 7,744 railroad clerks, and 154,027 railroad employees; 75 officials of express companies, 787 express clerks, and 8,554 express employees; 88 officials of street-car companies, and 5,103 employees. There were also returned 56,663 sailors, 7,338 canal men, and 7,975 steamboat men and women.

The number of draymen, hackmen, and teamsters returned was 120,756.

Under the class "Personal and Professional Services," the principal returns were: Laborers, 1,031,668; domestic servants, 971,043; teachers of all kinds, 126,674; physicians and surgeons 62,353; laundresses and laundresses 60,906; clergymen, 43,574; lawyers 34,736; journalists 5,236; dentists 7,844; restaurant-keepers 35,241; hotel-keepers 25,394; barbers and hair-dressers 23,935; employees of hotels and restaurants 23,362; clerks, do., 5,843; hostlers 17,581; livery-stable keepers 8,509; nurses 16,667; boarding and lodging-house keepers 12,784; musicians 6,519; officers of the army and navy of the United States 2,286; civil officers of government, national, State, or municipal, and reporting no other occupation 44,743; clerks, do., 8,672; employees, do., 14,407.

## A Brief Statement of the Chief Features of the New Election Law.

Sec. 6 provides that the Registrars shall revise the old Registration Books, so that they shall contain the names of voters already registered, still living in the township, and the Registrars shall keep open the books from sunrise to sunset on each day between 1st Thursday in July and 1st Thursday in August, for the registration of electors residing in the township, and whose names do not appear on the revised lists.

Sec. 7. Electors are entitled to register and to vote only in the township where they actually reside on election day. No certificates of registration are to be given.

Sec. 8. The Registrar and Judges of Election shall attend with the Registration Books, at the township polling place on the Saturday before election day, from 9 to 5 o'clock, when any voter may inspect the books, and challenge any name appearing on the books. The Registrar shall then appoint a time and place when he and the Judges shall hear the challenge, first giving notice to the person challenged. Any elector may also on any other day challenge any person already registered, or offering to register. If the person challenged is found on a hearing to be "not qualified" the Registrar shall erase his name. Challenges are to be heard on or before election day.

Sec. 9. The County Commissioners shall appoint four judges of election for each precinct. Two of these shall have different politics from the Registrar. They shall be sworn. They shall keep the poll book and enter the name of every man as he votes. They shall sign the poll books and deposit them with the Registrar of Deeds.

If any Judge should not attend on election day, the Registrar shall appoint some substitute for him from that party to which the absent Judge belongs.

Sec. 10. Any person offering to register must swear:

1. That he has resided in the State 12 months.

2. That he has resided in the county 30 days.

3. That he has not registered for this election in any other precinct.

4. That he is an actual and bona fide resident of the township.

Sec. 11. No person shall register on election day, except those who become entitled on that day to register.

Sec. 12. Challenges may be made on the day of election.

Sec. 13. When any person is challenged the Judges shall explain to him the qualifications of an elector, and shall tender him the prescribed oath. If he will not take the oath, his vote shall be rejected. Judges and Registrars may swear witnesses and take testimony as to the qualifications of any challenged person, and may refuse to permit such a person to vote, if they are satisfied that he is not a legal voter, notwithstanding that he may have taken the prescribed oath.

Sec. 14. Polls to be open from 7 to sunset, and each registered voter, who has not been challenged and rejected, shall hand his ballot to the Judge who shall deposit them in the boxes.

Sec. 15. Immediately after election, the Judges shall deposit the Registration books with Registrar of Deeds.

Sec. 16. The State officers shall be voted for on one ballot, the members of Congress on a second ballot, the members of the General Assembly on a third ballot, and County officers on a fourth ballot.

Ballots shall be only on white paper—the names may be written or printed—there shall be no device on any ballot.

(The ballot should contain simply the name of the officer to be voted for, followed by the name of the candidate. Judges of election have no right to open any ballot, but putting it in the box. Ballots are intended by the constitution to be secret. All ballots should therefore be exactly alike—on one kind of paper—and without any mark or device to distinguish it, otherwise it will not be a secret vote.)

Sec. 18. When the election is finished, the Registrar and Judges of election, in the presence of such electors as may choose to attend—shall open the box and count the ballots, and shall read aloud the names on each ticket.

If two or more tickets are rolled up together, they shall not be counted, nor if it contains more names than it ought to.

The counting of the votes shall continue without any adjournment till the result is ascertained and announced.

Sec. 29. Any officer failing to perform

the duties assigned him by this Act shall be fined not less than \$500, &amp;c.

Sec. 30. Any person who shall register or vote at more than one precinct, or more than one time, shall be imprisoned not less than six months, &amp;c.

Any Registrar or Clerk or copyist who shall make any entry or copy with intent to commit a fraud, shall be punished as above.

Sec. 31. Any person who shall falsely and corruptly take the oath prescribed for voters, shall be guilty of perjury—shall be fined not less than \$500 and be imprisoned in the Penitentiary not less than two years.

## THE MILLER CASE.

The Unanimous and Unfairness of Thomas Settle.

Thomas Settle, the candidate of the office holders, and "the Bread and Butter Brigade" for Congress in this District, who unqualifiedly endorses Holden, the criminal, and was the last of "the exhausted" to do so, held in his wicked way against Judge Kerr, Dr. Roan, Sidney Scott, Mr. Hanner and scores of other good citizens, who would now tarnish the memory of the brave hearts that followed him into the Rebellion in 1861, and who does not repeat to the friends of Guilford, Randolph and Alamance, his declaration at Philadelphia "that a Military President is a necessity in the South" is adding to the humiliating attitude, in which he stands before the voters of this District, by actually dodging the issues of the campaign in which the people are interested, instead of legitimate argument, in the grossest insinuations against his competitor, Gen. Leach's personal and private character. He reads and preaches to be printed in "the Bread and Butter Brigade" organ in Greensboro, the record of a trial in Davidson county, between Capt. Brink and Jefferson Miller upon a note for \$300, given to Leach for professional services by Miller, and assigned by Leach to Brink. Miller was a Confederate soldier at the time he gave the note, and was worth then and still is worth \$10,000, and is going to vote for Leach, we're no doubt.

The impression that Settle attempts to create, is, that Leach is his professional character as a lawyer, charged Miller an exorbitant fee for services, which he should have rendered for nothing; and in this connection it suits Judge Settle very well to talk of "the poor Confederate soldiers." He doesn't tell the people that General Leach had a perfect right to charge Miller a fee; that the service rendered to Miller was equivalent to getting out of the army and out of danger, that in securing this for Miller Leach expended over a thousand dollars out of his own money, that Miller was so grateful that he offered to pay Leach a thousand dollars if he desired it, that the note was payable in corn, flour, bacon, lard, chickens, &amp;c., the very things a rich farmer like Miller would willingly pay to get out of the army, and that this amount would not reimburse General Leach for his outlay, and give him any compensation. Settle fails to tell these things to the voters, and worse still, he procures the editor of "the Bread and Butter Brigade" organ in Greensboro to insert this note was not signed by Mr. Miller, in face of the fact, which must be known to Settle and his little editor, that both Miller and his counsel admitted in open court, that he did sign it.

It is universally conceded that this unfair and unmanly course of Judge Settle toward General Leach will drive off from Settle's support a large number of Republicans, who, otherwise might have supported him.—Greensboro Patriot.

## A CARD.

MESSRS EDITORS: Following the leading Radical orators in their tour through the State, and cleaving to their steps like the slime on the trail of the serpent, there appears a small sheet which may be considered, "par excellence" the campaign document of the party, and a most worthy monument of its virtue and defamatory skill. The names on the Democratic-Conservative ticket are assailed with more or less malignity, and the missiles of calumny, cool assertion and impudent lying, are indifferently employed in their infernal broadside. My own name and character have received the distinctive compliment of its rare abuse. Anything would be preferable to its approval.

The charges of which I am the object may be briefly stated to be:

1. That I arrested and dragged to a bull pen forty-two respectable women of Randolph county.

2. That I never arrested, or caused to be arrested, any woman of Randolph county, by any order, written or verbal.—This charge is therefore false.

3. That I sanctioned the torture of one, Mrs. Owen, and is even insinuated that I witnessed and aggravated her sufferings. No lie more heartless and wicked was ever invented to injure the fame of any human being. I denounce the liar. I appeal to my unblemished character, established by 28 years of citizenship. I appeal to the Confederate soldiers of the State, and to every man and woman of honor in North Carolina whether this thing is true of me—whether it is possible. They will answer that it is not. I despise the rest.

4. That I am responsible for Owen's death. Were it so I would not shrink the responsibility. But I do not even know how he died. My orders were to offer pardon to all who came to me. No man was ever killed by my orders. Seven hundred men surrendered and acknowledged my humanity and good faith.

5. I am accused of having "shot and killed, one beautiful Sunday morning, young Northgate, and that his only crime was that he would not raise his arm to fight against the union."

This is given on the saying of Judge Settle. We place all anonymous slanders with their disassociates, and only persons—the paid informer, the common spy, and the common hangman. I refuse to receive the evidence of such canaille. I decline to believe that Judge Settle—himself a gentleman—is the author of this false and audaciously malevolent assertion. I pronounce the statement that I killed North-

gate the wicked invention of an anonymous villain. I did not have Northgate shot. No man dare say so. I did not even know him. He was shot, I believe, by the soldiers of a command to which I did not belong, and more than a year before I came to Randolph county—in short, when I was a thousand miles away, in prison and wounded.

This infamous sheet, which contains charges of nearly corresponding atrocity against every candidate on the State ticket, is franked and sent (and perhaps written) by a United States Senator to influence the election, and, like a Malay "running a muck," it goes on its degrading errand, stabbing and assailing character without conscience and consideration.

I pity the party which needs and designs to accept such aid as this, from the very depths of my soul.

## C. LEVENTHROP.

## North Carolina.

The Richmond Dispatch thus alludes to the contest now pending in this State:

"All eyes are turned upon the Old North State." The administration is devoting all its means and its despotic power to putting down all resistance there. The money of the Radicals is spent freely, and their efforts to enslave North Carolina show how desperate the chances of Grant have already become. Surely, if the arbitrary authority of Grant, his means of menace and intimidation, all fail to carry North Carolina, his defeat will be at once assured. This be and his followers know full well, and hence their superhuman efforts to win in that State. The people in North Carolina have the opportunity of covering themselves with glory. If they resist alike the threats and blandishments of power they will secure for themselves an undying fame."

The Wilmington Journal has the following private letter from Major Hughes, which gives cheering news from the West. Says the latter:

"Since we left the East, Major Graham and myself have been constantly speaking and traveling. We spoke together at Martinsville, Madison, Danbury and Salem, where Major Graham left me for a few days on account of sickness in his family. I then spoke at Farmington, Mocksville and Salisbury. Major Graham rejoined me at Statesville, where we had a very large meeting. We spoke at this place (Marion) yesterday. To-day we go to Asheville, speak there, at Shufordville, Hendersonville, Marshall, Burnsboro and Kelsey's Store—then Transylvania, and so on further West."

We found the people thoroughly aroused everywhere. Our meetings are always well attended, and in many places very largely so. Gains are reported in almost every locality. Our friends claim a gain of five hundred votes in Iredell county. This county (McDowell) it is thought will give two hundred majority; heretofore it has given less than one hundred. The Radicals seem desperate.

## Important Letter on the subject of Leaf Tobacco.—Mr. Starbuck's Opinion.

The recent law on the subject of the tobacco tax is much misunderstood, and has given rise to considerable confusion. We therefore take pleasure in laying before our readers the following letter from "Sol. elior Starbuck on the subject—for which we are much indebted to J. J. Jackson, Esq., of Pittaboro:

OFFICE OF U. S. ATTORNEY,  
FOR EASTERN DISTRICT,  
July 6th, 1872.

J. J. JACKSON, Esq.:

My Dear Sir:—Although Mr. V. S. Lusk is the District Attorney of the District, in which Chatham is embraced, and he is the proper person for you to apply to for the information asked in your letter of the 4th inst., yet as you desire an early answer, I will give it to you.

Prior to the act of Congress of June 6th, 1872, the farmer could sell his leaf tobacco in bulk or at retail to consumers without payment of any special tax. The recent Act forbids the farmer selling it to consumers, unless he pay the retail leaf tobacco dealer's tax of \$500. But he may sell tobacco, the product of his farm, to persons who have paid the special tax as leaf tobacco dealers, or to manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, or to purchasers for export, without having any tax to pay, and dealers in leaf tobacco who have paid a tax of \$25, under the old law, may continue to sell in unbroken packages, to dealers in leaf tobacco, snuff, tobacco and cigar manufacturers, that have paid their special tax as such dealers, and to such persons as are known to purchase for export. If the dealer in leaf tobacco or producer, wishes to sell leaf tobacco to consumers, they must pay the special tax of \$500 per annum, imposed by said new law or retail dealers in leaf tobacco.

Very respectfully, &c.,  
D. H. STARBUCK,  
Dist. Attorney of Eastern District.

## Anecdote of the Bible Agent.

The following anecdote is too good to be lost. The Bible agent, passing through Guilford county last week on his mission, called at the house of "Uncle Billy Pritchett" to get his dinner and have his horse fed. On entering the house "Uncle Billy" eyed the agent very closely, and asked him, "are you Mars Tod?"

The agent enquired who was meant by "Mars Tod." "Uncle Billy" replied in a stern voice, "Mars Tod Caldwell, the Radical candidate for Governor. I never saw the man, but he is said to be stout and he stands very straight up—and as you are pretty stout, and stand very straight up, I thought you might be Mars Tod. If you are Mars Tod, you can travel on, and get your dinner somewhere else, for I won't even feed and shelter any of the Radical crew like Mars Tod." On being assured that his visitor, although canvassing the State, was not Mars Tod, but the agent of the American Bible Society, a cordial welcome was extended to the Agent, and he was treated with great courtesy.

The Agent is said to be much amused when any one says to him—"If you are Mars Tod, you can travel on."

## Sure Cure for Dysentery.

A writer in the (Ga.) Constitution, says: Believing that there are many cases of this fearful disease, especially among children in this community, please give place to this remedy. It is as follows:

A spoonful or two of pure raw wheat flour thinned with water so it can be easily drunk. Three or four doses taken at intervals of ten or twelve hours, will cure any case, not absolutely chronic; and from what I have witnessed I feel sure it is one of the best remedies in the world for chronic diseases. To make the dose palatable for children it can be sweetened and flavored with some drops of acid.

Some forty years ago the dysentery prevailed throughout the Northern States to an alarming extent, killing thousands, and in the midst of it some one published this remedy, which was everywhere adopted and it worked like a charm, curing thousands, and I, now an old man, have known hundreds of cases cured by it since. It seems to have the effect to check the disease and at the same time restore the inner coating to the bowels which the doctors tell us is lost by the disease.

## Grant's Honest Supporters.

The World publishes the following as the roll of Grant's honest supporters:

The Custom-House Ring.

The General-order Swindle Ring.

The San Domingo Ring.

The District of Columbia Ring.

The Seneca Sandstone Ring.

The Indian Ring.

The Navy Department Ring.

The Land Grabbing Ring.

The Choppening Fraud Ring.

The Cameron Ring.

The Washington Lobby Ring.

The Office-selling Ring.

The Internal Revenue Ring.

The Whisky Ring.

The Philadelphia Municipal Ring.

The Carpet-bag Ring.

The Military Ring.

The Cameron-Komble "Ads" Ring.

The Monopolists Rings everywhere.

The Great Railroad Rings.

The National Bank Ring.

The Southern Plunderers Rings.

The Office-holders Ring.

## We Can Beat.

The Raleigh Sentinel of a recent date says:

"There are 214,000 voters in North Carolina. In 1870, Phillips, radical candidate for Attorney General, only received 84,037. Judge Shipp beat him 4,995. Only 173,063 votes were polled. 41,079 did not vote. Of these nearly all were Conservatives. No one believes that 500 Radicals failed to vote. There are some 78,000 negro voters. Judge Merrimon can beat Caldwell easily if the people will only go to the polls.

He can give him all of the negro vote, which, however, he will not get, and 15,000 white voters, and then beat him 21,000 if every man will vote.

In 1870 not more than 8,000 whites voted the radical ticket—supposing 76,000 negroes to have voted. How easy then to defeat radicalism forever. Only let our people for one time march up to their duty and all will be well. Radicalism will be overthrown, the State will be redeemed, honest and capable men will then administer the government, and North Carolina will prosper."

## A remarkable case of vitality is attracting attention from the medical profession in Chicago. About the middle of last month, a woman of the name of Simons, was shot by her husband in that city, the bullet entering the brain. It was supposed the wound would result fatally within a day or two, but at the expiration of twenty-five days the woman was still alive, and gaining strength gradually. The











## Poetry.

### RING GREELEY IN.

Ring out glad bells to the glad sky,  
From now until election night;  
Ulysses is dying in the land;  
Ring out glad bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new;  
Ring Reform bells across the land;  
Ulysses is bound to be well tamed;  
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the joy that fills the mind  
When men unfeeling rule no more;  
Ring out the false of country over,  
Of North and South, of all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,  
And former bitterness and strife;  
Ring in the honest modes of life,  
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the aversion, the sin,  
The nepotism of the times;  
Ring out old Hiram with your chimneys,  
Putting the later Franklin in.

Ring out all kinds of foul disease  
That plunder that defiles the state;  
Ring out all fads at any rate  
Ring in a century of peace.

Ring in the honest man and free,  
The nobler part, the kinder land;  
Ring out corruption from the land,  
Ring in the Sage that is to be.

J. P. B.

## Humorous.

Some idea of the tautology of the legal formulae may be gathered from the following specimen, wherein if a man wishes to give an orange, instead of saying "I give you that orange," he must set forth his will and deed thus: "I give you all and singular, my estate and interest, right, title and claim, and advantage of and in that orange, with all its rind, skin, juice, pulp and pips, and all rights and advantages therein, with full power to bite, suck or otherwise eat the same orange, or give the same away, with or without its rind, skin, juice, pulp and pips, anything heretofore or hereafter in any other deeds, instrument or instruments of whatever kind or nature soever, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding."

An Irishman who had been sick a long time, while in this state would occasionally cease breathing, and life would be apparently extinct for some time, when he awakened from his sleep, Pat asked: "And how'll we know, Jemmy, when you're dead? You're after waking up every time."

"Bring me a glass of grog, and say to me, 'Here's to ye, Jemmy?' and if I don't raise up and drink, thin bury me."

The following neat reply was made to a school board examiner, who said: "What is the difference, little boy—now you heard all about missionaries and their good works from your kind preceptor—between a Christian and a cannibal?" A boy of ten, noted for his good appetite and a consequent love of fun which accompanies it, said with a grin, "Why, master, I'll tell yer; one enjoys himself, and t'other enjoys other people."

The Count de Grass was once wounded in the knee with a musket ball. The doctors cut and hacked, and made many incisions, when getting out of patience, the Count asked why they cut him up so much. "We are seeking," said the surgeon, "for the ball." "Why didn't you mention that before? I have the ball in my pocket."

A good lesson to teachers is conveyed by the following simple anecdote: "How is it my dear," inquired a schoolmistress of a little girl, "How is it that you do not understand this simple thing?" "I do not know, indeed," she answered, "with a perplexed look, 'but I sometimes think I've so many things to learn that I have no time to understand."

A young lady says that a gentleman ought never to feel discouraged when the "momentous question" is negotiated by the object of his choice, "for in life, as in grammar we always decline before we conjugate."

One should not be downcast at failures. They are often far better for the student than success. He who goes to school to his mistakes, will always have a good schoolmaster, and will not be likely to become either idle or conceited.

A Paterson boy put a lighted match into a nearly empty powder keg, to see what would happen. He won't do so again, as his curiosity is satisfied; but the girl who sits next him in school thinks he looked better with his nose on.

A young man in Hartford read somewhere that more deaths occurred at five o'clock in the morning than at any other hour, and now gets up regularly at four in order to be out when Death makes his morning calls.

Said a friend to a merchant who was trying to collect some outstanding bills, "You have a good deal of money coming to you, haven't you?" "Yes," replied the merchant, "and I can't help wondering why I have to run so often after what is coming to me."

A countryman who had attended a race, said he didn't see why the sportsmen should be so particular to a quarter of a second about the end of it, when they kept the public waiting half an hour for the beginning.

A city missionary was asked the cause of his poverty. "Principally," said he, "with a twinkle of the eye, 'because I have preached so much without notes.'"

"Wife," said a man looking for his boot-jack, "I have places where I keep my things, and you ought to know it." "Yes," said she, "I ought to know where you keep your late hours—but I don't."

The only way to get pure Port wine, is to go to Oporto yourself, raise the grapes, press the wine, put it into the cask yourself, and ride on it all the way home.

There are two reasons why some people don't mind their own business. One is they have no business, and the other is that they have no mind.

Mending a clock is an effectual way of "improving time."

One of the "voices of the night"—Scat!

What is taken from you before you get it? Your photograph.

**Miss Aleott's Works,**  
LITTLE WOMEN,  
LITTLE MEN,  
OLD FASHIONED GIRL,  
HOSPITAL SKETCHES,  
at the BOOK STORE.

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IN BOTANY.

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SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.

Highest prices paid for all kinds of Fruits and General Country Produce.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING one of the largest stocks of

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,**

ever brought to this market.

We buy our goods for cash and defy competition. Persons visiting this market are invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere—feeling satisfied that we can please both in quality and price. An examination is all we ask to satisfy any one. Persons coming from a distance will find a large and convenient Wagon Yard, with sheds and stables at our stores both in Salem and Winston, with accommodations for men, women and children.

April 16, 1872-16-6m.

**BONNETS, HATS**

AND

**MILLINERY GOODS**

FOR THE SPRING SEASON.

MRS. J. G. DOUTHETT hereby announces

to her friends and customers, and the public generally, that she has just received a new supply of Goods for the Spring trade, among which are:

**FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS,**

NEW STYLE SPRING HATS AND BONNETS,

SASHES AND RIBBONS,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,

LACES AND EDGINGS,

LINEN AND LACE COLLARS,

GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,

HOSIERY AND COBBLERS,

and a variety of other articles in her line of business, which she intends shall be sold by being offered at such prices as cannot fail to please. Call, examine and judge for yourselves.

At the Stand one door above V.

T. Vogler's Jewelry Store, &c.

Salem, N. C. March 28, 1872-13-1f.

An Ounce of Prevention is Better than a Pound of Cure

**Horse and Cattle Powders.**

A SURE PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE.

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

Lettering and Sign Painting

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

By

JOHN A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 4, 1871.

**Musical Instruments**

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE

VIOLINS, GUITARS,

BANJOS, TAMBORINES,

FLUTES, FIRES,

VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.

Extra Violin

**BOWS and HAIR**

For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of

Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles

**Dick's English Classics.**

The Cheapest Books

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Shakespeare.....50 cents.

Byron.....50 "

Scott.....50 "

Goldsmith.....50 "

Burns.....25 "

Milton.....25 "

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CHEAP AT BLUM'S.

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FOR CHILDREN,

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Just opening, embracing a variety of Baskets, Lunch

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Dec. 1.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

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**W. B. GLENN,**

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**YADKINVILLE, N. C.**

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and those adjoining.

Prompt attention given to the collection of claims

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Will practice in the Courts of Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry,

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Prompt attention given to the collection and settlement

of claims in all parts of the State.

June 16, 1871-24-1f.

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A BEAUTIFUL AND PERFECT

BUTTON-HOLE

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HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

THE CELEBRATED

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BUTTON-HOLE OVER-SEAMING

AND COMPLETE FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE.

A MARVEL OF COMPLETENESS.

Besides doing all OTHER KINDS OF FAMILY

SEWING it makes a beautiful and perfect Button-

hole of any size on all fabrics, from the FINEST

SWISS to the HEAVIEST BEAVER CLOTH much

stronger, neater and more beautiful than by hand.

Call and examine this

Complete Sewing Machine.

The Company also manufacture and sell the Plain

American, (without the Button-hole parts) A beau-

tiful light running Machine, doing all the work ex-

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Examine these Remarkable Machines

AT

J. E. MICKEY'S,

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AGENTS wanted in every County in the United

States, to sell the First and only Button-hole and

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tise in this or any other country. Address AMERICAN

BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 1518

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TO THE LADIES!

Mrs. J. E. MICKEY,

Having just returned from the North, where

she has laid in one of the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK

OF

Millinery Goods

AND

NOTIONS,

ever brought to this market.

Having given her personal supervision

to the selection, she can assure her cus-

tomers that she has the

LATEST STYLES

AND

FASHIONS,

and at figures that cannot be undersold.

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We are now receiving a large assort-

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**HATS AND SHOES.**

We have on hand one of the very larg-

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all sizes and qualities, to which we invite

especial attention.

**Ready-Made Clothing**

A splendid line of READY-MADE

CLOTHING on hand.

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Our stock of Hardware and Queens-

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gether with a large stock of IRON of all

kinds.

**Groceries, &c.**

We keep constantly on hand a large

supply of Groceries, Drugs, Oils, &c.

**Tinware and Stoves.**

TINWARE by Wholesale and Retail.

STOVES.—A full assortment of Stoves

constantly on hand.

**Guttering and Tin Roofing.**

Guttering, Roofing, Repairing, and all

kinds of work in Tin and Sheet Iron done

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We keep at all times FLOUR and

MEAL of our own make, on hand.

We pay CASH for WHEAT, and ex-

change Goods for all kinds of Produce.

J. E. MICKEY,

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**WAGONS.**

Two-Horse Wagons always on hand.

April 25th, 1872. 17-1f

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National Patterns

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Shovels and Ballerons

cheap editions at the

BOOK STORE.

## 1872.

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**Iron, Steel, Nails. All the latest novelties in**

**DRESS GOODS, Gent's and Ladies' SHOES, and FANCY GOODS**

**FRESH GOODS RECEIVED EVERY WEEK!**

Orders promptly attended to, and articles selected with care.

NO TROUBLE SPARED TO PLEASE CUSTOMERS.

Nearly all classes of Goods are higher than usual, but to benefit our present custom, and to extend the area of

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Country Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock for wholesale purchases, especially in the

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All persons are particularly requested to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

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Salem, N. C., April 16, 1872.

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A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

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These goods have been carefully selected

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A complete line of these goods always on hand at

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A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF PARASOLS AT THE

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